

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.

Vol. XXVII No. 34

## Calendar for August, 1898.

MOON'S ORBITS.

Full Moon, 1d 11h 25m ev.  
Last Quarter, 9d 1h 13m m.  
New Moon, 17d 5h 34m m.  
First Quarter, 24d 3h 32m ev.  
Full Moon, 31d 7h 51m m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.
1 Monday	4 43 28	7 40	h m h m	h m
2 Tuesday	4 44 37	8 00		
3 Wednesday	4 45 46	8 20		
4 Thursday	4 46 55	8 40		
5 Friday	4 48 04	9 00		
6 Saturday	4 49 13	9 20		
7 Sunday	4 50 22	9 40		
8 Monday	4 51 31	10 00		
9 Tuesday	4 52 40	10 20		
10 Wednesday	4 53 49	10 40		
11 Thursday	4 54 58	11 00		
12 Friday	4 56 07	11 20		
13 Saturday	4 57 16	11 40		
14 Sunday	4 58 25	12 00		
15 Monday	5 00 00	1 20		
16 Tuesday	5 01 00	1 40		
17 Wednesday	5 02 00	2 00		
18 Thursday	5 03 00	2 20		
19 Friday	5 04 00	2 40		
20 Saturday	5 05 00	3 00		
21 Sunday	5 06 00	3 20		
22 Monday	5 07 00	3 40		
23 Tuesday	5 08 00	4 00		
24 Wednesday	5 09 00	4 20		
25 Thursday	5 10 00	4 40		
26 Friday	5 11 00	5 00		
27 Saturday	5 12 00	5 20		
28 Sunday	5 13 00	5 40		
29 Monday	5 14 00	6 00		
30 Tuesday	5 15 00	6 20		
31 Wednesday	5 16 00	6 40		

## Watches!

Our sales this year have been larger than last, although there has been more competition. A good many who have purchased trashy watches are waking up sorry, and the reaction will have the effect of creating a better demand for reliable goods.

We have no fault to find with honest competition, so long as right goods are sold but do think the sale of dishonest goods ought to be prohibited.

## SEE OUR NEW WALTHAM WATCHES

Up to date in quality and at fair prices. Gold filled cases warranted from 15 to 25 years. Silver cases lower than ever.

We believe in doing good work and charging reasonably, if any want a cheap job they must go elsewhere, the people know in all trades cut prices and good work do not always go together.

**E. W. Taylor,**  
Victoria Jewelry Store.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
—OF—  
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1866.

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,  
The Sun Fire office of London,  
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.00.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

**JOHN McBACHERN,**  
Agent.

**DR. CLIFT**  
treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salubrious method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continues, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNAIDED

Graduate of N. Y. University and the NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. D. P. E. M. registered in U. S. and Canada.

Address—Charlottetown, P. E. I. Office, Victoria Row.

Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application. March 2, '98.

**A. A. McLEAN, L. B., Q. C.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc., Etc.

BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN.

## MACKAY'S.

## Summer Underwear.

We have a large assortment of cool Summer Underwear at the following prices:

A good Cotton Thread at 40c. per suit. Something better at 50c. per suit. Others selling at 60c., 70c. and 80c. per suit. Balbriggan, all sizes, \$1.00 per suit. Natural Wool, all sizes, \$1.70 per suit. French Balbriggan at \$2.50 per suit. Lisle Thread suits at \$3.00 per suit. Good Values.

## Men's and Boys' Sweaters.

We have them in Men's Blue, White, Red and Mixed Colors, at from 85c. to \$1.40 each.

**ALSO BOYS'**  
A good White at 25c. up. A good Blue at 35c. up.  
A good Red at 35c. up.

**GIVE US A CALL.**

**W. D. MACKAY.**

## IT WILL PAY

YOU TO SEE OUR  
**New Importations of Cloths**

We have always carried a splendid variety of

## Fashionable Suitings.

But we can safely say that with our new importations for this season, we have now the largest stock and the greatest variety of Fashionable Cloths ever shown in one Store in the City. Come and inspect our goods, and get our astonishing low prices. We make the fashionable Clothes Par Excellence in the City. Every Suit a perfect fit. We invite inspection.

## Gents' Furnishings Up-to-Date.

**John MacLeod & Co.,**  
SARTORIAL ARTISTS.



**T. A. McLean**  
Has great pleasure in informing the general public that he can furnish them all with

**Hay Presses, THRESHING MILLS, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH EXTRAS,**

With shares harder than ever before. And now as the hog boom has struck,

**Our Improved Hog Feed Boiler**  
Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever used at much lower prices than ever before. Give us a call for anything you want in Steel, Iron, Brass or Wood.

**Our Improved Steam Friction Hoist** is winning great favor with those who use them.

Dairy Machinery always on hand and on order.

**T. A. McLEAN,**  
Successor to McKinnon & McLean.  
Oct. 6, 1897—ly

## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers in the Magazine.

### "A Mortgaged Expression"

(From the Sacred Heart Review)

According to a writer in the latest number of the Revue de Paris, M. Mabillean, the above graphic phrase is the way wherein a member of the Italian parliament described to him the actual condition of King Humbert's realm. "Our country," said the Italian in question, "is no longer a geographical expression: it is a mortgaged expression." In a letter lately published by him Marion Crawford told the American reading public the fearful exactions in the shape of taxes which are demanded from the unfortunate Italian people, and this article of M. Mabillean confirms all that the American novelist said on that subject. In it we are told that in some districts every lire of gain that agriculturists earn from the fields or the vineyards has straightaway to be paid to the tax-collector, with the consequence that in those districts evictions are continually taking place. Let the reader might imagine that this assertion was merely a general statement, unfounded upon actual happenings, M. Mabillean asserts that in the districts he refers to there occurred, in 1893, no less than two thousand evictions. It would appear, moreover, that these evictions profit the Italian exchequer nothing, but, on the contrary, injure it. For the costs of making the evictions more than equal the taxes which the government collects by making them. The financial poverty of the land may be inferred from this writer's statement that specie has practically disappeared from circulation altogether; that paper money is valueless, and that for ready money small portions of land are used. Naturally with things in such a state as this, usury flourishes apace, and the poor people suffer in consequence. "The wealthier farmers," says M. Mabillean, "lend money to their tenants and workpeople at 120 and 150 per cent., taking out their interest in work. Thus whole families become slaves, and debts are carried over from one generation to another." Mortgages play a great part, too, in agricultural finance; and as a matter of fact, so heavily, and in a large measure so unjustly, are the farmers mortgaged that one prominent Italian parliamentarian declares that the law should declare every agricultural mortgage annulled. Plainly the Italian people are paying a terrible price for that "unity" to secure which their rulers unwarrantably despoiled the Holy See of its rightful possessions.

### The Author of "Quo Vadis"

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, whose translations of the work of Henryk Sienkiewicz are generally recognized as the best versions thereof, contributes a short paper to the July Centenary on the famous Polish novelist. In it the translator tells us how he first met Sienkiewicz in Switzerland, after he had turned into English some of his stories; and, naturally, the meeting was pleasing to both gentlemen. The most of this paper deals with Sienkiewicz's literary likes and dislikes; and as everything connected with so favorite and widely read a novelist has a general interest, our readers may like to know that the author of "Quo Vadis" prefers Dickens to any other English novelist, and considers "David Copperfield" nearer genuine human nature than any other production of the present century. Of Scott Sienkiewicz said that he admired the Scottish storyteller for his great narrative powers, but he does not think that there was much in his novels that was true. Thackeray he found great from a literary point of view, but he looked upon him as being to a certain extent under the enthralment of society. The language of Fenelon, he regards as beautiful, but as a poet he considers the late laureate to have been artificial. Shakespeare, of course, is without flaw in the eyes of the Polish litterateur, who says that he studies him apart from all other writers, and regards his knowledge of mankind as almost superhuman. Among modern writers in English Sienkiewicz looks upon Rudyard Kipling as the best, in fact the only, writer of short stories, and of Du Maurier's much lauded work he asserts that it may be fine, but it is fantastic. As Mr. Curtin says, Sienkiewicz has been always a student of many other literatures than that of his native land, and his estimates of the English writers mentioned above show that he is very intimately acquainted with our English fiction.

## An Estimate of Gladstone.

A writer in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly essays, in an anonymous article, an estimate of the character and work of the lamented Mr. Gladstone, and while there are several statements in his paper from which many admirers of "the grand old man" will dissent, there are others which all will willingly accept as true and correct. Among the former class of statements may be put this declaration, made about Mr. Gladstone's efforts to obtain legislative independence for the Irish people. He "set his hand for the first time to an important undertaking of constructive statesmanship; and his verdict must be that he was not equal to it." The cause of the undeniably fierce which attended the Gladstone home rule bill lay not, in the estimation of most people, in any inherent defects of that measure, or in any incapacity shown by its author in endeavoring to secure its enactment, but in the recalcitrance of a section of his party large enough to prevent its success. This paper pays a merited tribute to Gladstone's eloquence and his persuasive witchery; and it does not, in our opinion, err when it asserts that the great commoner was never logically strong. That fault was strikingly illustrated in his "Vaticanism" pamphlet and in other of his theological writings. As this writer remarks, Gladstone's argumentative writings even those which were most carefully and deliberately composed, betray marked defects of reasoning. Yet nobody who knew the man doubted his sincerity, and there is doubtless good ground for the assertion that "Gladstone could persuade anybody to anything himself included." His eminence was both moral and intellectual, though this writer seems to be disposed to attribute his greatness more to his moral qualities than to his intellectual powers. With the following statements dealing with Gladstone's heroism, all, we imagine, will cheerfully coincide: "When he braved the scorp and danger of the (Anglican) church, which had always been more to him than most of its priests (sic), and contempt of the same for his own part, in order to do justice to the people of another creed; and when he made a righteous peace with the Boers in the face of a storm of English wrath, he rose to a greatness in character that will be measured in future time with clearer eyes than now."

## An Optimistic View.

In the course of a review of the recently published biographies of Cardinal Wiseman and Doctor Pusey, a writer in the English Quarterly Review takes an optimistic view of the religious situation at the close of the century. He thinks that the attacks of rationalism, skepticism and infidelity upon Christianity and revealed religion have resulted in a union of Christian forces, or perhaps it were more correct to say, that he thinks such a union will result from those attacks. To ordinary observers, who see the sects quarrelling now with as much animosity as ever, this view of the situation seems hardly warranted; and even were such a union as this writer speaks of to come into being, it is very questionable if the results which he considers certain to ensue from it would follow. There is but one Church that has been divinely commissioned to guard the deposit of faith, and when other churches have essayed that task in the past they have lamentably failed in the undertaking. What reason, then, is there to anticipate that they will succeed better in the future, even if they succeed in forgetting their denominational differences and presenting a united front to the enemies of Christianity? What is more, this very writer admits that the union between the sects wherof he speaks is more imaginary than real. "The Christian host," says he, "though still parted into squadrons, is not engaged in civil war; its regiments have drawn closer. . . . A deeper feeling has been drawn forth toward the spiritual elements of religion, and controversy is exchanged for the development of life within the borders of each community." It would be well for the Protestant world if these words were a correct presentation of the situation. But, as already remarked, to ordinary observers the situation is far otherwise, and the squadrons into which the sects are still divided, even on this writer's admission, are yet warring war upon each other, or, at least, stand ready to do so upon the least provocation. It was true that "men are prepared to give the Christian Church fair play, to let it take up the reins of spiritual government once more and guide civilization to higher issues." But let the Church which is par excellence

the C. F. C. C. . . . and the parted squadrons of Protestantism will at once forget their differences and unite against her, assign false motives to her efforts and to do all in their common power to defeat her labors. Still, let us do this writer the justice of saying that, in the great churchmen whom he says the second half of this century has produced, he names three Catholics, Newman, Wiseman and Manning.

## A Needed Institution.

In the July number of the Catholic World, S. T. Swift pleads for a Catholic blind asylum. There may be, perhaps, in some localities Catholic institutions for the sightless, but there is plainly need of one and more than one central institution for the education of Catholic blind children. For as this writer says, "a blind child can not be educated at home, under the most exceptional circumstances. Even its own parents seldom comprehend its limitations on the one side, while on the other they are apt to regard them as far as possible insurmountable, and coddle it into a most unhealthy state of dependence. The cleverest 'sighted' teacher, unless specially trained to work among the blind, usually fails to develop their intelligence." Catholic charity promptly provides for all manners of needs and wants. If it has seemed somewhat remiss in this matter of providing for the instruction of Catholic blind children, it is because it has so far been occupied in providing for more general and pressing needs. While there is probably a number of Catholic blind children to be found in all large communities, their numbers are small compared to those of other needy children, orphans, neglected offspring, etc., to provide for whom and whose needs Catholic charity rightly deemed itself first bound. The time has already come, though, when it has begun to put its hand to the accomplishment of these special works, as they may be called. Here in Boston, for instance, the right reverend president of the Review Publishing Company has undertaken to provide a school for the instruction of Catholic deaf and dumb youth, and when that institution is in working order, we make no doubt that some other zealous clergyman will interest himself in the Catholic blind children, provided their number be found sufficient to warrant undertaking the creation of a separate institution for their education. All that this writer says about the difficulties attending the education of blind children is unquestionably true; and equally true is it that in most of the non-Catholic blind institutions the faith of Catholic inmates is in danger of impairment or loss. A Catholic blind asylum is needed in more than one section of the country; and we have no doubt that before many years Catholic charity and benevolence will supply that need.

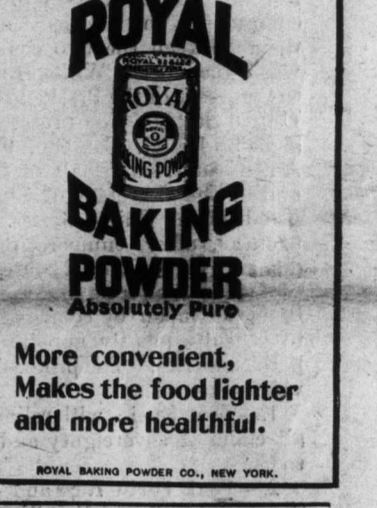
## Important Items.

(From the Ave Maria.)

A Protestant chaplain, writing from the seat of war, says that soldiers do not take kindly to sensational sermons, and that they want "Gospel truth alone." That is precisely what earnest men want at home as well as in camp, if God had given their reverence the grace to see it. We notice that some of the Episcopal bishops—rather late in the day, it is true,—have counselled their clergy to refrain from war talk in their pulpits; and a Presbyterian gathering held at Richmond, Va., voted that, though ministers may hold what political opinions they please, "it is their duty to proclaim from their pulpits at all times nothing but the glorious Gospel of the blessed God."

The question of mixed marriages, recalled to the attention of our Protestant friends by a new note in which the hero refuses to marry the heroine on the sole ground that she is not a Catholic, has led the pulpiter to empty several vials of wrath upon "exclusive and intolerant Rome." The Church may ever be exclusive: she can never compromise with those man-made organizations which are attempting, with whatsoever good intention, to do the work to which she was divinely commissioned. This is not jealousy nor the thirst for domination nor the hatred of rivalry, but an essential part of her nature as the sole channel of salvation. Doubtless our Protestant friends are exclusive enough with the heathen, else why do they send missionaries to convert them? They are so far exclusive because they have still a modicum of faith in Christianity; if they had more faith in their own sect they, too, would be "exclusive" of the Church

## Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda.



More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

as their grandfathers were. There is danger in exclaiming "so much on the ground of temperament and the limitations of the mind in its search after truth. The heart, too, has been enfeebled by the fall of man; yet heaven is promised only to him who overcomes that weakness. And if the weakness of the mind were supported by an honest desire to know the truth and embrace it at all hazards, there would be less scepticism and less heresy in the world.

A Paris correspondent states that ten days previous to the reception of Rev. John Spencer Turner into the Catholic Church in Paris, his sister, Mrs. Walter Shields, of New York, also embraced the faith.

Here is another evidence, we suppose, of the fact that the Catholic Church, as its enemies assert, opposes the study of the Scriptures by its priests and people. A new annotated edition of the whole Bible is being prepared by one of the professors of the Catholic Institute of Paris. This edition will present the Old Testament in the Hebrew, Septuagint, Vulgate and French text, and give the New Testament and the deuterocanonical books in Greek, Latin and French, and the Pope has, moreover, given the enterprise his special sanction. Carry the tidings to the McAll Mission, which so often declares that the Bible is an unknown book in Catholic France.

It is not generally known that in Portugal St. Anthony of Padua enjoys military honors and has enjoyed them for almost two centuries. In 1706, on the eve of battle, John Va. in order to encourage his troops, enrolled St. Anthony in his regiment and ordered the same honors which were paid to the flag to be also paid to his statue, which was borne aloft amid the conflict and ever received a wound. In a very curious document John VI., in 1814, nominated St. Anthony lieutenant colonel of infantry and decreed that his salary be distributed among the poor.

On the feast of St. Peter and Paul his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla presented the Vatican Basilica with what may well be described as a princely gift. It consisted of a sum of one hundred thousand lire, £2,000, which his Eminence sent to the two camerlenghi of the basilica, Mgr. Costantini and Mgr. Miciastelli, together with a letter in which the donor expressed the wish that the interest of that sum, viz., 5,000 lire a year, should be spent in the acquisition and restoration of stained vestiments and precious ornaments for the basilica. The whole Vatican Chapter waited on the Cardinal last week to thank him for one of the most generous gifts that has ever been made to the basilica, where Kings and Emperors have brought their offerings through so many centuries.

## Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMNER-VILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Get only Hood's, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per bottle. Hood's Pills (tablets), vegetable, 25c.

THIS LABEL IS ON EVERY PACKAGE

1 lb. 25c.

## Haszard's Improved Turnip Seed.

HEAVY CROPPER  
SPLINDID KEEPER

Imported direct from the growers and put up by  
**GEO. CARTER & CO.**  
SPECIAL NOTICE

OUR stock of IMPORTED HASZARD'S IMPROVED TURNIP SEED is grown exclusively for us by the largest seed growing establishment in England, from which the seed supplied is by us for the purpose. This stock of seed costs us fully fifty per cent. advance on the cost of ordinary seed, owing to the extra care taken in growing it.

Avoid so-called "Haszard's" sold at low prices. The genuine article is the result of great care in selection and can never be sold low. Avoid so-called "Haszard's" Seed peddled through the country. It is far more likely to be something else than the genuine article, and you risk losing your crop by experimenting. "Carter's" "Haszard's" seed packages is always true, and is the best. *Test with experienced Seedsmen.*

CARTER'S HASZARD'S IMPROVED is sold in sealed card board boxes, labelled as above, in 5 lb., 10 lb., and 1 lb. sizes. For sale at our Seed Store and by over one hundred merchants in the leading trade centres of Prince Edward Island. Price per lb. 25c. Ask for Carter's Haszard's Improved.

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